WAIVER OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS

TO:				
(N.	AME OF PLAINTIFF'S	ATTORNEY OR UN	REPRESENTED PL	AINTIFF)
I,			, acknow!	ledge receipt of your request
	(DEFENDANT NAME))		
that I waive service of sumn of	nons in the action			,
			(CAPTION OF	ACTION)
which is case number			in the U	Jnited States District Court
C 41	(DOCKET)			
for the	1	District of		
I have also received a coby which I can return the sign				nis instrument, and a means
I agree to save the cost of by not requiring that I (or the manner provided by Rule 4.	ne entity on whose			the complaint in this lawsuit with judicial process in the
I (or the entity on whos the jurisdiction or venue of service of the summons.		•		jections to the lawsuit or to t in the summons or in the
I understand that a judg an	ment may be enter	red against me (or the party on v	whose behalf I am acting) if
answer or motion under Rul after	e 12 is not served	upon you withii	1 60 days	, (DATE REQUEST WAS SENT)
or within 90 days after that	date if the request	was sent outside	e the United Sta	
(DATE)			(SIGNATURE)	
	Printed/Type	ed Name:	_	
	As		of	
		(TITLE)		(CORPORATE DEFEND ANT)

Duty to Avoid Unnecessary Costs of Service of Summons

Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires certain parties to cooperate in saving unnecessary costs of service of the summons and complaint. A defendant located in the United States who, after being notified of an action and asked by a plaintiff located in the United States to waive service of summons, fails to do so will be required to bear the cost of such service unless good cause be shown for its failure to sign and return the waiver.

It is not good cause for a failure to waive service that a party believes that the complaint is unfounded, or that the action has been brought in an improper place or in a court that lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action or over its person or property. A party who waives service of the summons retains all defenses and objections (except any relating to the summons or to the service of the summons), and may later object to the jurisdiction of the court or to the place where the action has been brought.